

# New-York Weekly Museum.

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## ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established Feb. 26, 1799.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh one pound eleven ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh one pound twelve ounces and an half for six-pence.

A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound eight ounces for three-pence.



From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

The HAPPY SHIPWRECK. A Tale.

**WRETCHED** object of my sighs and tears! O my child, how I pity thee! Alas! what will be thy hapless fate? We shall die in this savage place! O rigorous Heaven! let me not see my child expire. Since I must die, let me die, at least, before him. O keep from the fond mother the heart-breaking cries of her son! Thus the unfortunate Julia, weeping, and watching her poor babe sleeping in his cradle; thus the unfortunate Julia expressed her anguish.

She looks around. Alas! nothing appears but the humiliating sequels of her misfortunes—naked walls, in a wretched hovel, almost without furniture; her beautiful hair, once adorned with flowers, now hangs dishevelled on her shoulders. Her countenance, in which the laughing graces were wont to play, is all bathed in tears. She deploras her melancholy fate. Now she accuses her father, now her husband, and now all nature. Then fixing an eye of mingled anguish and pity on her babe, she sobs, and sighs, and looks—in all the pensive acquiescence of woe.

Julius awakes, and, smiling on his mother, stretches his little arms towards her. He clings to her neck, caresses her, and asks her for bread.—"O my child!" said the weeping mother, kissing him with the unutterable sensations of mingled love and grief, "O my child, wait a little. Your father will soon bring some, the earnings of excessive labour, and we will divide his bread of misery together."

At length Dorival returns, exhausted with fatigue. He puts some coarse provision on the table. He sees his smiling boy and the sighing Julia. He sits down—he covers his face with his hands—he weeps—he cannot speak.

This wretched pair, passionately in love with each other, had been unable to procure the consent of Walslein, the father of Julia. In a moment of passion and improvidence, Dorival had dared to carry her off.

Five years had these helpless lovers wandered from place to place, flying from the resentment of an irritated father, with the unhappy fruit of their clandestine marriage. At length they embarked for America. The vessel in which they sailed was shipwrecked; but, by the assistance of a fishing-boat, they were saved, and landed on an Island almost unknown.

Here they had remained about a month. Dorival had entered into the service of a planter,

named Palemon, who resided on the Island. Every day he laboured in the sultry clime, and in the evening returned to find Julia and his boy in their cottage. There they wept over their unhappy lot. The good old planter would often come to soothe their griefs. He would relieve them, and bid them hope for happier days.

Nine years did Dorival live on this Island, by the labour of his hands, and the bounties of Palemon. Not a day passed, but this good man did some kind office to lessen the grief that preyed upon them.

Julius was now fifteen years old. Palemon had a daughter of the same age, named Lucilia. Soon was it perceived that the young folks could not live asunder. Already they felt a certain sweet compulsion, that led them to see and to speak to each other every day—every moment.

Julius, in the plainest dress, had all the winning attractions of youth, as if Nature herself had taken care to adorn him. His flowing ringlets are negligently tied behind by a ribband which Lucilia had given him. His eyes sparkled with a vivacity tempered with benignity and sweetness. When he smiles, he displays two beautiful rows of ivory, and on his animated cheeks sit the sprightly train of Love. His open countenance, which yet had never blushed, bears the sacred image of innocence. A natural and affecting action enlivens his conversation. An innate obligingness of disposition, an eagerness to anticipate every wish, his youth, his graceful person,—every thing in Julius, seems alike formed to delight and to charm.

And Lucilia in the dress of a country maid, is also beautiful as the graces, and blooming as the rose with which Julius adorns her bosom. Her fine eyes never appear so charming as when tenderly fixed on Julius, nor moves she with such alacrity, as when she runs after him in innocent playfulness and gaiety.

Palemon perceives their growing passion with delight. One day he speaks thus to Lucilia:—"You love Julius. I observe it with pleasure. Fortune has not been kind to him. He is not rich; but his good qualities are in themselves treasure. Never, my dear daughter, will I be like those barbarians, who sacrifice the felicity of their children to the sordid views of interest. The example of the unfortunate Julia is too striking not to confirm me in these principles. No, my child, never will I reduce thee to the deplorable situation of detesting marriage and its relations. Be discreet, and continue to love Julius. He merits your affection. I love you both, and you shall be each my children. O my daughter! I have not a wish but for your happiness; and my fondest hope is to see you united to Julius, under the auspices of a tender passion."

Lucilia thanks her father, and, hastening to her lover, relates all that had passed. "Yes, Julius," said she, "Palemon loves us. This good parent—how he weeps with tenderness whenever he speaks of you! He loves you as if you were his own son. He pities the situation of your parents. He would fain see you all happy. How charming is it, my dear friend, to meet with such a man to soothe one in adversity!"—"Ah! Lucilia," answered Julius, "could you but know the respect with which my parents inspire me for your excellent father!" The moment my mother perceives

him coming towards our hut, "O my son!" says she, "behold our benefactor. Intreat Heaven to bless him." When he enters I fly into his arms. And then he embraces me so tenderly! My dear Lucilia, how delightful is it thus often to see one's benefactor! Thus Julius and Lucilia were mutually delighted, and in their innocent transports they embraced each other, repeating often these endearing conversations.

Although the two lovers were now inseparable, it gave no uneasiness to their parents, for innocence presided over every word and every action. Friendship, rather than Love, brought them together, sometimes in a shady wood, sometimes on the flowery margin of a brook, and sometimes on the sea-shore. The warbling of the birds; the murmuring of the water, which with difficulty seems to force its way through a rocky channel; or the tempestuous roaring of the waves;—these are the objects that attract their attention,—these their only pleasures.

In the mean time, Julia, far exiled from her father, and oppressed with the weight of his hatred, incessantly wept over her flight and her unhappy fault. Dorival endeavoured to console her. "Julia," said he, "my dear Julia, weep no more. Heaven, which witnesses your grief, has already pardoned you. Your father, whom interest and severity have deprived of his daughter, already, without doubt, laments you. Yes! he demands you again of every object that surrounds him. He reproaches himself with his severity, and pities us." "My dear husband," answered Julia, "suffer me to regret a father, who would have ever loved me but for that fatal passion. Alas! perhaps he is no more, and I hurried him to his grave! O my father, if you yet live, if my dying voice can yet but reach you, hear the cries of this remorse that preys upon me. Forgive a wretched daughter, who would implore that forgiveness at your feet, and would then expire with agony and shame."

At this moment Palemon enters. "Dorival," resumes Julia, "behold this venerable man. My father, if he be yet living, is now of his age." In speaking these words, she regarded Palemon with a most affecting look; she sighed. "O, my children!" exclaims Palemon, "I am the messenger of happiness. Live Julia!"—"What happiness?" says she, eagerly. "Angel of joy, have you any news of my father? Does he yet live?"—"Alas! my dear Julia, I know not whether he be living or dead; but, O this happiness of my days! I yet bring you joy. Fortune has at last crowned my fondest wishes. A considerable estate, which I expected not, and which without you I should not have even wished for, is fallen to me by the death of a relation whom I hardly knew. I received the account by a letter, delivered to me by a person just escaped from shipwreck. Come, and share with me the bounties of Providence. I will one day give my daughter to Julius. Henceforth we will be but one family. But what! Julia, you weep! What can be wanting to your good fortune?"—"My father!"—"At these words Julius enters out of breath. Lucilia, trembling, follows him.—"O my mother!"—"What, what is the matter, my son? Speak."—"I was on the shore with Lucilia, when on a sudden the most mournful accents seemed to come



from the neighbouring wood. We listened. An unfortunate man was invoking death. I went to him—but oh! what a sight! I saw an old man, as venerable as my father Palemon, stretched on the ground, without strength, pale as death, and perhaps already dead. I started back affrighted. Lucilia wept behind me. He called me to him, held out his hand, and, with a voice so tender and so moving, said, "Give me, if possible, some assistance, to delay, for a few moments, the frightful death that awaits me."

"Come, unhappy man," says Palemon, "let us hasten to his assistance." Julia was fixed immovable at the recital. "An old man!" The exclaimed; "perhaps it is my father!"

They leave the cottage—they arrive—the old man is beseeching Heaven to restore his daughter. "Julia," said he, if yet your hand could close my eyes—if you could but know, that dying I forgive you, I should expire contented."—"She is restored to you, my father!"—"Julia! my daughter! and Dorival! O young man! their son too and mine! My children, embrace your father. He yet lives to forgive you."

Palemon, who stood by during this affecting scene, the hand of Lucilia, weeping, in his, blessed Heaven for this happy adventure. He raised the father and his children. "Come," said he, "come to my habitation. Happiness will now be ours."—"Generous man!" answered Waislein, "what a port you offer me after tempest and shipwreck. The desire of riches had rendered my heart insensible, and has caused all the misfortunes in which I and my children have been involved. The thirst of gold led me to trust my whole fortune on the fickle ocean. I have lost my all! What do I say? I have found my all; since I can now embrace my children. O excellent man! I receive them from your hands, and you will still be their father. How shall I return such an obligation—by what vows, by what fervent wishes recompense this goodness?"—"Your, happiness, and that of your family," said Palemon, "will be my sweetest reward."

Waislein, supported by Julia and Dorival, and Palemon leading Julius and Lucilia, now arrive at the cottage. Dorival enters the first, and receiving his father at the entrance of the hut, "Welcome, Sir," says he, "to the asylum of your children. Nine years already have they here deplored their crime. You have forgiven them. This abode of sorrow will henceforth be that of joy."

The two families, who, from this moment, made but one, lived together in sweet tranquility. Two years after love crowned the virtuous Julius and Lucilia with the first of blessings—their happy union. They were married under the auspices of their venerable parents, who gave them their paternal benediction, and had yet the happiness, before they died, of embracing a lovely offspring, rising round, and mingled both their graces.

TO PREVENT UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.  
*Thoughts submitted to the Legislature for the prevention of improper Marriages*

I. LET every man who marries a person young enough to be his grand-daughter, be deemed an idiot; and let the next in remainder, either by decent or limitation, inherit his fortunes.

II. When two old infirm and debilitated lovers enter into the bands of Hymen, let them be deemed *no compos*, and both sent to the bridewell.

III. When a fine young sprightly fellow, full of health and gaiety, marries an old rich maid or widow, let it be admitted *se defendo*, and let him be acquitted accordingly.

IV. Let the lady be sent to the mill; and if she be lucky enough to come out young, let her demand restitution of connubial rights.

V. When a woman old, or young, marries knowingly a spendthrift, let her be burned in the hand and lose her parish.

VI. When a man or woman marries to the exclusion or injury of their children's fortunes, let them be found guilty of a capital offence, and suffer death accordingly.

VII. When a man marries a termagant, let him study patience from Socrates; and let him wear a string of magpies tongues round his waist for life.

VIII. When a giddy boy and girl without fortune, without profession, and without friends, marry; let them be immediately sent to Nova-Scotia, being of no other use in society, except that of propagation.

IX. When a gentleman marries his cook or kitchen-maid, and when a lady marries her coachman or stable-boy, let the former be condemned to the scullery, the latter to the stable for life, and let the offspring be barred of inheritance.

X. When a man marries a woman who has already buried two husbands, let him be compelled to live near a church-yard.

And XI. When a man marries a wanton, or woman of pleasure, as such beings are refinedly demonstrated, let him lose both his eyes, and have his ears closed up, and let a pair of horns *in terrorem* be placed over the door of his house.

Those and a few other punishments duly inflicted, would very probably prevent the ruin of many families.

## American Intelligence.

### Congress of the United States.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, March 1, 1790.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, with the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, to which he has fixed his signature.

The bill for securing to Francis Bailey the exclusive right of his invention in Typography, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—the assumption of the state debts under consideration: Mr. Madison withdrew the amendment which he last offered—The vote on the first which he proposed passed in the affirmative.

He then proposed a modification of the resolution assuming the state debts, which involved a previous liquidation of them;—this occasioned a debate which lasted till 3 o'clock—and the committee rose without deciding upon it.

TUESDAY, March 2.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the appropriation of money necessary for the present year, was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. White, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish his plan of the intended resources to pay the interest on the state debts.

The House went again into committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit. Mr. Benson in the chair.

A motion was made and carried to amend Mr. Madison's motion, by inserting after the words, "The amount of the debts actually paid,"—the following words, "as well principal as interest," this was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion as amended, and negatived.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The committee to whom was referred the bill respecting crimes and punishments, reported—which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, the petition of Abraham Skinner was read a second time, and referred to Messrs. Lawrance, Smith of Maryland and Heister.

Mr. Carrol introduced a resolution to the following effect—*Resolved*, That the committee of the whole House be discharged from the present consideration of that part of the Secretary's report, which relates to the assumption of the state debts: which was negatived by a considerable majority.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish an uniform mode of naturalization, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose, and reported.

It was moved, that the above bill lie over for further consideration;—which motion was negatived.—It was ordered, that the said bill be engrossed a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the commissioners, lately appointed to treat with the Creek Indian, reported. After which the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, March 4.

Several petitions were read, after which the House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for securing copy-right and the exclusive privilege of useful intentions.

Several amendments were proposed & agreed to. A report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, respecting ways and means for paying the state debts, in case they should be assumed.

[This report was made in consequence of Mr. White's motion some days since. We are sorry we cannot obtain all the particulars at present: suffice it to mention, that some of the ways and means proposed are—an additional duty of 10 per cent. on foreign bottoms, an excise or stamp duty on law proceedings, and 6d. per bushel additional duty upon salt. These, with an additional duty on spirits, make up a supposed revenue of one million and between forty and fifty thousand dollars.]

FRIDAY, March 5.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remission, or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain cases—the bill was read, and having made one amendment, the committee rose, and reported the same to the House, who ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts—Sundry amendments were made in this bill, which were reported to the House, these amendments, with several others were agreed to, and incorporated in the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message from the Senate informing that they have passed an act to accept of the cession of certain lands in the Western Territory, made by the state of North-Carolina—Also, that they have passed a resolve, for giving further instructions to the collector of impost in the United States, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

The bill to provide for the remission, or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee on the letter from the commissioners on accounts, respecting the salaries of the Clerks in their office was read—A motion for recommitting this report, and instructing the committee to bring in a bill pursuant thereto, occasioned considerable debate respecting the difference between a resolve and a law—the motion for recommitting passed in the affirmative—the subject of the south-western frontiers being moved for—the galleries were shut.

Adjourned until Monday next.



BOSTON, February 24.

A Mr. Newton, an inhabitant of St. John, New-Burnswick, has been missing ever since the 17th inst. and is supposed to have been assassinated, as he was seen in company with several suspicious persons the evening he was missing from —. He had with him a small tin trunk, containing, it is supposed, about 70 dollars. He came to Boston for the purpose of purchasing supplies, & shipped several articles on board a vessel bound to St. John. He is about 40 years of age, common stature. It is requested that search may be made after him, that his family may know what has become of him—and that, if he is assassinated, the perpetrators of it may be brought to justice.

SALEM, February 16.

We are told, that the sufferings of the poor in Marblehead, in the present severe season, are extreme, and that several have actually perished through want of the means to defend themselves against the inclemencies of the weather. This industrious and once flourishing town was emphatically the subject of the calamities of war, by which many of its inhabitants were reduced to a most pitiable state of poverty and wretchedness. What Industry could do, under the smiles of Peace, to retrieve their situation, and heal their wounds, has been done already. But who could give back to the mourning widow, her husband & protector? Who could restore to the helpless orphan, the parent that was to lead him up to the stage of manhood? Our sympathies must be roused, when we are told, that, according to an actual enumeration made a few days since, there are in Marblehead no less than 459 widows, and 265 orphans (500 of whom are females) constituting, probably, near a quarter part of the inhabitants, and many of them wretched beyond description!

CHARLESTON, February 4.

On Tuesday evening last as Mr. Titus Bennet, a native of Long-Island, mate of the sloop Defiance, late from New-York, was going on board his vessel, (the night being very dark) he fell between the stage of two vessels, lying at Eveleigh's wharf, and was unfortunately drowned. A coroner's inquest was held on the body who brought in their verdict, "that he came to his death through misfortune." He has left a wife and seven children in New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

The House of Assembly of this state has passed a bill for levelling the walls of the fort, and to appropriate the sum of 8000l. towards erecting a Government House thereon for the accommodation of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES during the residence of Congress in this city.

Accounts from Fort Pitt say that about Christmas last, more than 2000 persons (emigrants) were waiting at that place for the rising of the Ohio, in order to proceed down the river to the new settlements. The Ohio was never known to be lower than during the late fall and winter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his correspondent in Boston, dated November 20, 1789.

"Since the murder of the greatest monarch that ever wore a crown, the finances of this opulent and beautiful kingdom, have been either lavishly expended or subjected to the grasp of rapacity; and such is the present situation of our affairs that nothing can save us from utter ruin but the wisdom of the National Assembly, the patriotism of those who subscribed the fourth part of their income, and the probity of Monsieur Neckar, who has not a little contributed to this glorious revolution by his manly and steady perseverance—

The happiness of nation depends, in a high degree, upon the firmness of its ministers, and it is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you upon the judicious choice your President has made in a Secretary of the Treasury.—That gentleman is every way worthy the applause, respect, and admiration that has been paid him by the officers of the French army that served in America during the late war, and as he was one of the distinguished characters that was engaged in framing your new constitution, much may be expected from the efforts of a mind so elevated and impartial as his. No doubt the just reward of his merits will excite the envy of some prejudiced or selfish characters, but he is too wise to be deterred from the path of rectitude by the suspicions or reflections of envy and malevolence. Henry the fourth wanted a Sully to complete triumphs of his reign, and the American hero cannot in the nature of things, conclude his career of glory without the assistance of able statesmen.—Grain is still at an enormous price amongst us, and like to continue so, unless the crazy Joseph and the ambitious Catharine agree to put a speedy end to one of the most bloody and unjust wars that ever afflicted mankind. Our merchants in the sea-ports still continue to fit out vessels for your country, and indeed our hopes for bread depend in a great measure upon the industry of your farmers, and they may expect a large market in France for their grain for a long time to come; therefore I wish you to inculcate this in the different states of your rising empire, and the good Americans will, I doubt not, exert themselves in raising plentiful crops, and by these means save us from the jaws of famine."

We learn a gang of thieves, consisting of men and women, were taken up in Monmouth, New-Jersey, and are now in the gaol of that county, to take their trials the present session. Their practice was to travel in a covered waggon, from whence they occasionally detached thieving parties. They had robbed several sailing mills; and goods to the amount of six or seven hundred pounds were discovered in their possession, which have since been claimed by their respective owners. The fair pilferers, it is said, are very penitent, and promise in case they are forgiven this time, not to do the like again.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 28.

"A Tanner in the neighbourhood of this city, not long since invited one of his inspectors of the vats to dine with him. The inspector having rather drank too freely, in passing homeward through the tan-yard, fell head and ears over into one of the vats. His cries soon brought the Tanner to his assistance, but all aid was absolutely refused to the inspector for fear of incurring the penalty of the law which enacts, that "no bydes shall be drawn out of any vats without the Tanner's giving twelve hours notice."—"I shall be ruined (said the Tanner) if I draw you out, you must stay here till the twelve hours are elapsed, I will however, in the mean time talk with the excise-man, and endeavour to prevail upon him to allow me to give you some relief." In this situation he left him, and the inspector must have perished, had not an extraordinary effort of his own preserved him."

The ship Flora, from Virginia for Falmouth, foundered at sea on the 30th of January last. Capt. Sinnot drowned; the rest of the crew saved, and carried into Salem.

On Wednesday evening was married, Mr. FRANCIS WAINWRIGHT, of this city druggist, to Miss MARIA STAPLES, daughter of Mr. John Staples, sugar-baker.

Last Saturday evening was married by the Rev. Dr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Capt. GEORGE CODWISSE to Miss MARIA BYRNCK, both of this city.

## MARINE LIST.

Arrivals since our last.

Brig Nancy, Carberry, Havanna.  
Schooner Nancy, Lewis, Richmond.  
Polly, Rhodes, St. Martins.  
Sloop Phenix, Latimore, Surinam.  
Polly, Bartlet, Wilmington N. C.  
Venus, Griffin, Gaudaloupe.  
Friendship, Dunham, Charleston.  
Dolphin, Carpenter, Savannah.  
Betsey, Brooks, Philadelphia.

## A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman and lady happened one Sabbath in the same pew.—During the course of the sermon the youth read something in the eyes of the fair which made a much deeper impression on his soul than the pious lecture of the parson;—as love is seldom at a loss for an expedient, he presented her with the following verse in the Second Epistle of John—"and now I beseech thee lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." After perusal she in answer opened to the 1st. chapter of Ruth and 19th verse—"And Ruth said, intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whether thou goest, I will go: and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." Thus was a treaty proposed which in a little time was fully ratified by the parson.

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## TUESDAY EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday Evening, being the 9th inst.  
Will be performed, at No. 14. William-Street,

An Entertainment called

The SHIP WRECK  
or the

DESERT ISLAND,

With Transparent Scenes and Songs in Characters

After which will be Presented,

A Comedy, in two Acts, called

The MILLER of MANSFIELD:

The whole to conclude with a Representation of the

Broken Bridge & Drunken Carpenter,

With a View of

PASSAIC FALLS.

The Doors will be opened at 6 o'Clock and the Performance begin precisely at Seven.

Admittance to the front seats 4s. to back seats 3s.

TO BE LET,

From the First of May next,

The Store, two Rooms  
and a Cellar of the House No. 2, Han-  
over-square. For terms enquire at No.  
7, King-street.

Just Published, by T. and J. SWORDS,  
No. 11, of the New-York Magazine;  
or, Literary Repository:  
For FEBRUARY 1790.  
And to be Sold by the Printers hereof.

## PRIMERS

By the Gros, or Dozen, &c. to be had  
of the Printers hereof.





The COURT of APOLLO.

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle.

O D E,

On the BIRTH DAY of the PRESIDENT.

By the Rev. Thomas Thornton.

**H**AIL to the sun, whose circling ray,  
Once more revolves the happy day  
That gave our HERO birth;  
Prepare the feast, in pairs advance,  
To raise the song, or lead the dance,  
To jollity and mirth.

Chorus.

Blow the trumpet, sound the flute,  
Tune the viol, strike the lute,  
And let ev'ry free-born soul  
Chaunt his name from Pole to Pole.

Ambition fir'd the chiefs of old,  
To fight for empire, or for gold,  
How few for liberty:  
But he was born, by Heav'n design'd,  
To scourge th' oppressors of mankind,  
And set th' oppressed free.

Cæsar and Philip's frantic son,  
With arms and chains, the world o'er run,  
To gratify their pride:  
Benevolence and valor join'd,  
Display the greatness of his mind,  
And all his actions guide.

Nassau forsook his native land,  
Great Britain's ruin to withstand,  
And he the nation sav'd:  
Great Marlbro' led her conquering force,  
Where nothing could retard his course,  
And ev'ry danger brav'd.

William's high deeds a crown obtain'd,  
A Prince's title Marlbro' gain'd;  
But greater is his claim,  
Thirteen United People's prayers,  
Their Soldier's hearts, their Senate's cares,  
Are offer'd all for him.

Propitious victory has spread  
A grove of laurels round his head,  
And Peace his conquest crown'd:  
May no malignant spirit dare,  
With baneful breath, God grant my prayer,  
His Fame or Peace to wound.

But may kind Angels near him wait,  
To bear him late, O very late,  
From hence to realms above;  
And may he be permitted there,  
As with his arm he freed us here,  
To speed us with his love.

Chorus.

Blow the trumpet, &c. &c.

Recitative.

Had I my favorite Prior's happy vein,  
I'd sing his triumphs in a noble strain;  
Nassau or Marlbro' shou'd not brighter shine,  
In bolder figures, or a smoother line;  
Ensigns and Trophies shou'd adorn his bowers,  
And Vernon's Mount rise high as Blenheim's towers.

Chorus.

Blow the trumpet, &c. &c.

EPIGRAM.

**A**S lately in the sylvan scene I stray'd,  
Her subtle nets th' insidious fair one laid;  
A thousand toils she fix'd, a thousand snares,  
To catch my heedless heart. Quick unawares,  
Impell'd, it rush'd into her wily trains,  
She seiz'd the prize, and held it fast in chains.  
Ah, wretched me! and is it thus you claim  
My captive heart, and endless fetters frame?  
Ah me! and is it thus that force secures  
A heart, which of itself would have been yours?  
'Tis not the loss but seizure I repine,  
You took what love was going to resign.

THE MORALIST.

The Happiness of every Man depends more upon  
the State of his own Mind, than upon any ex-  
ternal Circumstance whatever.

**W**HILE we thus maintain a due dependence  
on God, let us also exert ourselves with care,  
in acting our own part. From the whole of what  
has been said, this important instruction arises, that  
the happiness of every man depends more upon the  
state of his own mind, than upon any one external  
circumstance: nay, more than upon all external  
things put together. We have seen, that inordi-  
nate passions are the great disturbers of life; and  
that, unless we possess a good conscience, and a well  
governed mind, discontent will blast every en-  
joyment, and the highest prosperity will prove only  
disguised misery. Fix then this conclusion in your  
mind, that the destruction of your virtue, is the de-  
struction of your peace. Keep thy heart with all  
diligence; govern it with the greatest care; for out  
of it are the issues of life. In no station, in no pe-  
riod, think yourselves secure from the dangers which  
spring from your passions. Every age and every  
station, they beset; from youth to grey hairs, and  
from the peasant to the prince.

A NECDOTE.

**D**URING the late war, when draughts were  
made from the militia, to recruit the conti-  
nental army, a certain Captain gave liberty to the  
men, who were draughted from his company, to  
make their objections, if they had any, against go-  
ing into the service. Accordingly, one of them,  
who had an impediment in his speech, came up to  
the Captain, and made his bow. "What is your  
objection?" said the Captain. "I ca-a-ant go;"  
—answers the man, "because I st-st-flutter."  
"Stutter!" says the Captain. "you dont go  
there to talk, but to fight." "Aye, but they'll  
p-p-put me upon g-g-guard, and a man may go  
ha-ha-half a mile, before I can say, "wh-wh-  
who goes there?" "Oh that is no objection, for  
they will place some other sentry with you, and he  
can challenge, if you can fire;" "well, b-b-but  
I may be ta-ta-taken and run through the g-g-guts,  
before I can cry qu-qu-qu-quarter." This last  
plea prevailed, and the Captain, out of humanity  
(laughing heartily) dismissed him.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the creditors of  
Hezekiah Thompson, late an insolvent  
debtor, of the state of New-York, that the sub-  
scribers, assignees of the said insolvent's estate,  
will meet at the house of Samuel Smith, in Eli-  
zabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, on the  
thirteenth day of April next, to make a division  
of the monies received of the said insolvent's es-  
tate; and on the ninth day of March preceeding,  
they will attend at the place aforesaid, to receive  
the accounts of the respective creditors, and the  
evidence in support thereof, agreeable to an act  
of assembly of the State of New-York, for the  
relief of insolvent debtors, passed April 13th, 1786.

JONAS WADE.

EZEKIEL CRANE.

} Assignees.

Elizabeth-Town, January 11, 1790.

**W**HEREAS Jesse Brush, of Huntington, in  
Suffolk county, on Nassau-Island, and state  
of New-York, Farmer, did on the 7th day of  
May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven,  
for securing the payment of one hundred and fifty-six  
pounds, current lawful money of the state of New-  
York, with lawful interest, within twelve months  
thereof, mortgage unto Benjamin Egbert, of the city  
of New-York, in said state, merchant, his heirs  
and assigns. All those pieces of land lying, and be-  
ing in the county of West-Chester, in the township  
of Rye, by the Mill-Stone-Landing; butted and  
bounded as follows:—Beginning at the East corner,  
by the land of Jonathan Budd, running North-West  
by said Budd's land, to the Mill-Creek, thence run-  
ning Southerly by the Salt-Meadow of Jeremiah  
Fowler, till it meets the said Creek, thence by said  
Creek to the landing, thence South-East by said  
landing, to the road that leadeth into the Neck,  
Easterly by said road to the first mentioned;—the  
other bounded from the store-house, Westerly by the  
Mill-Creek, to the Sedges and Salt-Meadow of Jo-  
nathan Kniffen, and Joseph Merritt thence by said  
Meadow, South-East to the road that leadeth into  
the Neck, thence Easterly by said road to the said  
landing, thence North-West by said landing to the  
first mentioned; being by estimation in both pieces  
eight acres, be the same more or less; together with  
all and singular the houses, barns, stores, waters,  
water-courses, trees, woods, under-woods, easements,  
privileges, emoluments, profits, advantages, be-  
reditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the  
said two pieces of land and premises belonging, or  
in any wise appertaining;—which said mortgage  
contains a power and authority, to the said Benjamin  
Egbert, to sell the said premises, in case default should  
be made in the payment of the said one hundred and  
fifty-six pounds, on the day therein mentioned: Now  
therefore notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the  
law in such cases made and provided, and by the  
authority in the said mortgage contained, all and  
singular the said mortgaged premises will be sold, at  
Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifteenth day of  
April next ensuing the date hereof, at one o'clock in  
the afternoon, at the premises, to the highest bidder  
or bidders, for satisfaction of the principal, and  
interest due, and to become due on the aforesaid mor-  
gage, where the terms of sale will be made known,  
and deeds of conveyances executed by the subscriber,  
to the purchaser, or purchasers of the said mortgaged  
premises.—Dated at New-York, this 10th day of  
October, 1789. BENJAMIN EGBERT.

74 6m

RICHARD ASBRIDGE,  
CONVEYANCER,

**H**AS removed his office to Vesey-street, No.  
135, where he draws, engrosses and copies  
all sorts of conveyances, articles of agreement,  
leases, charterparties, awards, seamens wills and  
powers of attorney, bonds, mortgages, bills of  
sale, bottomry and all other instruments in writing  
upon very reasonable terms, and with secrecy and  
dispatch.

Gentlemen of the law, merchants and others, re-  
quiring personal attendance at their offices, may  
have their business transacted either in town or  
country, upon the shortest notice.

New-York, June 13, 1789.

57 7Y

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